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HAYWOOD COUNTY

COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN

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COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN

HAYWOOD COUNTY

MAY, 1973

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COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN FOR HAYWOOD COUNTY

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

A primary purpose of a community facilities plan is to bring together in one document information concerning the physical, organizational and operational characteristics of the variety of public services offered the citizenry of the county. While the emphasis is upon services financed through county government, municipal services which are extended to non-municipal county residents and the public services of certain voluntary organizations are included in an effort to present a more integrated picture of the public services which the residents of Haywood County enjoy.

The plan includes four main divisions: Administration; Education, Recreation and Health; Public Safety; and Public Utilities. Much of the data used in the preparation of this plan was collected through interviews with the county officials involved in the provision of specific county services. The plan involves an effort to identify the scope of the services provided and the areas of need. It is hoped that the recommendations included in each section isolate those areas of need and offer realistic approaches for their satisfaction.

Unlike many areas of Western North Carolina the population of Haywood County has continued to expand during the last twenty years. Projections are that the population will grow from 41,710 in 1970 to 48,769 by 1990. See Table 1 for a summary of the county's population and that of the urbanized area.

The economy of the county which is based on industry, agriculture and tourism continues to grow at a steady rate. The relatively recent development of tourism as a major industry is being spurred on by construction of

TABLE 1
POPULATION TRENDS
HAYWOOD COUNTY
1910-1990

County or Enumeration District	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
HAYWOOD COUNTY	21,020	23,496	28,273	34,804	37,631	39,711	41,710	45,158	48,769
Beaver Dam Township	5,051	6,938	9,347	11,352	11,609	11,969	11,468	12,538	13,471
Canton Town	1,393	2,584	5,117	5,037	4,906	5,068	5,158	5,786	6,319
Phillipsville					1,271	1,311	1,239	1,223	1,179
Clyde Township	1,207	1,104	1,630	2,067	2,173	2,620	3,086	3,399	3,782
Clyde Town	344	363	458	516	598	680	900	993	1,098
Waynesville Township	5,888	5,356	7,626	9,871	12,990	15,220	16,955	18,800	21,040
Hazelwood Town	428	484	1,168	1,508	1,769	1,925	2,057	2,329	2,636
Waynesville Town	2,008	1,942	2,414	2,940	5,295	6,159	6,488	7,235	8,117

SOURCE: N. C. Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Division
of Community Services, 1972.

Interstate 40 through the north central portion of the county and by the improvements being made on other major roads in this area of extraordinary scenery.

C O U N T Y A D M I N I S T R A T I O N

The massive granite Haywood County Courthouse located on the corner of Depot and Main Streets was constructed in 1932. Structurally sound, the building is undergoing moderate renovation. Work to date includes the re-roofing of the building; the sandblasting and retrimming of the exterior; the painting of the interior with the exception of the two courtrooms and the county commissioners' room which are scheduled for renovation; the renovation of offices for the sheriff's department on the ground floor; the installation of two new boilers; and the reworking of the heating system. The eventual renovation of the jail is anticipated.

While over two-thirds of the county's offices are located in the courthouse, the offices of the schools, the health department, the social services department, the library, the county extension agent, and the wildlife protector are located elsewhere in the county. Likewise, the day-to-day administration of the county hospital and the ambulance service is handled from separate quarters. Those offices which rely upon courthouse records for their operation make up the majority of the offices housed in the courthouse. Included among these are the offices of the Haywood County Board of Commissioners and the commission chairman on the first floor. The Haywood County Planning Board meets in the little courtroom on the third floor.

Generally, the offices housed in the courthouse have adequate space. The offices of the Register of Deeds, the Clerk of Court, and the Auditor which have inadequate space for present office use and record storage could be improved through the renovation of an old coatroom on the ground floor for record storage. The commission chairman is working on a courthouse location plan to maximize the efficient use of all existing space.

The number of parking spaces in proximity to the courthouse available to county employees and visitors is very inadequate. The commission chairman has estimated that an additional forty spaces are needed.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

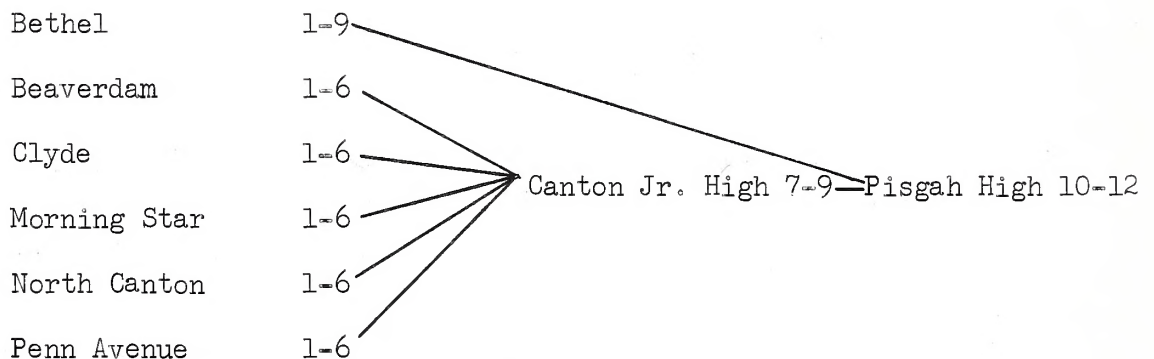
1. A meeting should be held between county officials and officials of the Town of Waynesville concerning the need for additional parking in proximity to the courthouse. Both off-street and on-street parking needs should be addressed in an effort to determine the the most appropriate means for providing additional parking.
2. This plan concurs with the commission chairman's observation that more efficient use of existing courthouse space is necessary, particularly with regard to record storage.

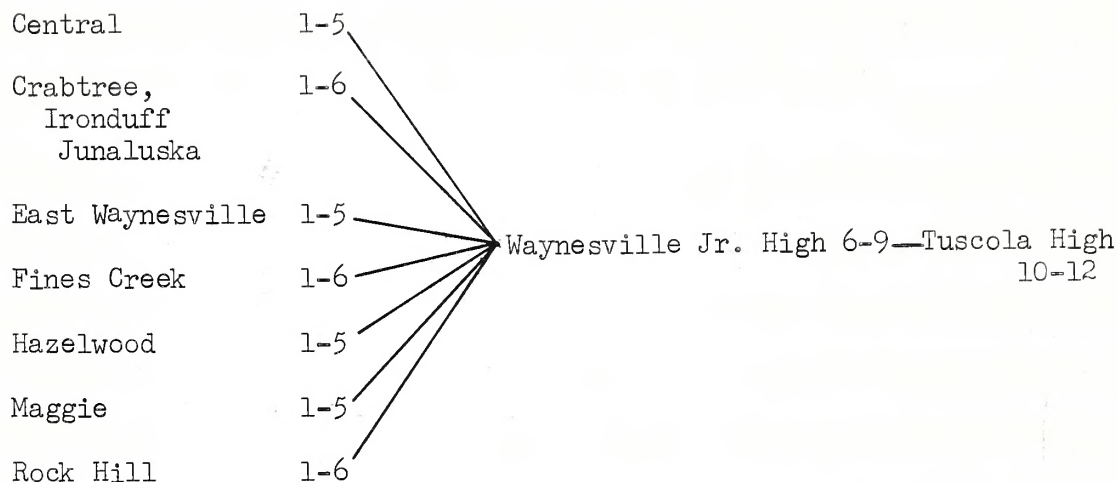
EDUCATION, RECREATION AND HEALTH

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Haywood County school system serves the four municipalities in Haywood in addition to the unincorporated areas of the county. During the 1972-1973 school year the Haywood County School Board operated seventeen schools from its administrative headquarters on Montgomery Street in Waynesville. This is two fewer schools than were in operation in 1968 when the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction evaluation team recommended the consolidation of outmoded smaller schools to take advantage of the operational efficiencies of scale and the broader range of academic opportunities available with increased school size. Long-term plans call for the removal of six more outmoded schools and their replacement with three new facilities designed to provide exciting learning environments.

The following diagram illustrates the present organizational arrangement of the Haywood County school system:





Each of two high school districts with its elementary and junior high feeder schools serves approximately one-half of the county, Pisgah High School serving the eastern part and Tuscola the western part.

The National Council on Schoolhouse Construction suggests the following criteria for school site size:

- (1) For elementary schools, it is suggested that there be provided a minimum site of ten acres plus an additional acre for each 100 pupils of projected ultimate maximum enrollment;
- (2) For junior high schools, it is suggested that there be provided a minimum site of twenty acres plus an additional acre for each 100 pupils of projected ultimate enrollment;
- (3) For senior high schools, it is suggested that there be provided a minimum site of thirty acres plus an additional acre for each 100 pupils of projected ultimate maximum enrollment. Thus, the site of minimum size for a senior high school of 1,000 pupils¹ would be forty acres.

¹ National Council for Schoolhouse Construction, NCSC Guide for Planning School Plants, 1964, p. 27.

As is evident from Table 2, using the National Council on Schoolhouse Construction criteria only two schools, Tuscola and Crabtree, Ironduff, Junaluska have adequate site acreage. The problem of inadequate site size may vary in severity in relation to the overall adequacy of the school facilities. Where the quality of the other facilities merits continued operation of the school despite site inadequacy, efforts should be made to acquire additional acreage to bring the site up to standard.

In the case of the six elementary schools: East Waynesville, Fines Creek, Maggie, Morning Star, Penn Avenue, and Rock Hill whose facilities are sufficiently outmoded to necessitate their discontinuation, possible site improvements should be considered in determining their future use.

North Carolina voter approval next November of a \$300,000,000 bond issue proposed by state authorities would make \$2,317,858 available to the Haywood County Board of Education for new school construction over a five-year period. The proposed construction to take place if a favorable vote occurs includes: a new cafeteria for Canton Junior High School, which would allow for the expansion of present library facilities into the existing cafeteria; the construction of an elementary school to replace the Maggie and Rock Hill Schools; and the construction of an elementary school to replace the Morning Star and Penn Avenue Schools. Land is currently being assembled for the construction of the new elementary school to replace East Waynesville School and Lake Junaluska School which burned in 1971. The area now served by Fines Creek School will be divided with children from upper Fines Creek attending Crabtree, Ironduff School and those from lower Fines Creek attending the new school proposed for Maggie Valley.

TABLE 2
SCHOOL CHARACTERISTICS
HAYWOOD COUNTY
1973

School	Site Acreage	Year Built	Year of Addition	Grades	1973 Enrollment	Total Number of Teachers	Pupil- Teacher Ratio	Full-time Classroom Teachers	Classrooms
Beaverdam	6.0	1930	1950	1-6	214	12	18:1	9	12
Bethel	17.9	1921	1934, 42, 54, 72	1-9	939	42	22:1	32	45
Canton Jr. High	13.0	1930	1936, 39, 63	7-9	750	38	20:1	26	46
Central	9.1	1953	1966	1-5	484	21	23:1	17	21
Clyde	13.6	1941	1953, 59	1-6	489	17	29:1	16	21
Crabtree-Ironduff- Junaluska	18.9	1936	1939, 55	1-6	313	15	21:1	12	17
E. Waynesville	4.1	1923	1949, 58, 64	1-5	220	12	18:1	9	11
Fines Creek	6.5	1924	1932, 46, 54	1-6	88	6	15:1	4	9
Hazelwood	10.9	1921	1933, 58, 62	1-5	653	27	24:1	22	28
Maggie	4.1	1933	1952	1-5	113	6	19:1	4	6
Morning Star	5.5	1930		1-6	197	12	16:1	7	9
North Canton	12.0	1966		K-6	436	21	21:1	15	18
Penn. Avenue	4.0	1923	1927	1-6	251	12	21:1	10	13
Pisgah High School	30.0	1966		10-12	896	51	18:1	41	50
Rock Hill	8.5	1939	1952	1-6	183	7	26:1	7	8
Tuscola High School	43.0	1966		10-12	1,085	57	19:1	47	50
Waynesville Jr. High	35.6	1923	1936, 38, 45, 55, 60, 62, 71	6-9	1,689	73	23:1	49	82

SOURCE: Interview with superintendent of schools, May 1973; North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, 1968 Haywood County School Survey.

Among the highest priority recommendations made by the state evaluation team in 1968 was one for "changes and improvements in the program and facilities for grades 7-9."¹ Since the publication of the study, a new twenty-four classroom building has been constructed at Waynesville Junior High and a new junior high school building has been constructed at Bethel School. Team teaching for the seventh and eighth grades has been introduced at Waynesville Junior High School in conjunction with an intern program utilizing Western Carolina University undergraduate and graduate students.

Compartmentalized classes have been initiated for the seventh and eighth grades at Bethel School.

Other priority items upon which little progress has yet been made include the following:

- (1) An administrative, maintenance and transportation supervising service center;
- (2) Renovations at Canton Junior High School and Crabtree, Ironduff School;
- (3) Site enlargement and improvement, particularly North Canton School and;
- (4) The development of athletic fields and playgrounds.

Over half of the county schools pupil-teacher ratios exceed the 20:1 maximum desirable ratio. The 20:1 ratio is considered sufficiently small for a school to develop and sustain a strong instructional program including good art, music and physical education programs and special programs for atypical children. Beaverdam, Canton Junior High, East Waynesville,

¹North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, 1968 Haywood County School Survey, p. 35.

Fines Creek, Maggie, Morning Star, Pisgah High and Tuscola High Schools have ratios less than 20:1. It should be noted, however, that four of these seven schools are scheduled for replacement. It should also be noted that many of Haywood's schools have either no music and art facilities or facilities in poor to fair condition. An inservice training program for staff and teachers has been initiated in the schools in the area of individualized instruction.

The recreation potential of the schools is underdeveloped due partly to the limitations of the school site sizes. Each school has as a minimum a play field or athletic field. Two schools, Central and East Waynesville, lack a gymnasium or playroom. The stadiums located at Waynesville Junior High and Canton Junior High are also used by the two high schools. The construction of track facilities at Tuscola is dependent upon the acquisition of additional land.

The limited auditorium space at the two high schools is inadequate to accommodate such school functions as commencements with both students and non-students in attendance. Planning for future school construction should consider the feasibility of large multi-purpose auditoriums partially adaptable to regular classroom use. The inadequate parking facilities at the high schools are a problem common to most of the county's schools. The present school administration headquarters located on Montgomery Street are too small. To alleviate overcrowding, part of the administration staff is presently housed at the Instructional Materials Center.

The following table is a comparison of the 1968 school summaries prepared by the N. C. Department of Public Instruction with construction, site and program improvements initiated or proposed since the completion of that report.

TABLE 3--continued

Schools	1968 Survey Summaries	Action Initiated or Proposed Since 1968
Clyde	<p>Site - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Classrooms - meet minimum standards</p> <p>Library - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Lunchroom - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Gymnasium - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Auditorium - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Special facilities - meet minimum standards</p> <p>All facilities - fair to good</p>	<p>The school continues in use. No substantial changes have been reported.</p>
Crabtree-Ironduff	<p>Site - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Classrooms - meet minimum standards</p> <p>Library - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Lunchroom - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Gymnasium - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Auditorium - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Special facilities - meet minimum standards</p> <p>All facilities - poor to good</p>	<p>The school continues in use. Once a new school is constructed to serve the Lake Junaluska, East Waynesville area, the portion of the enrollment presently coming from Lake Junaluska will be withdrawn. Children from Upper Fines Creek are scheduled to attend Crabtree-Ironduff when Fines Creek School is discontinued.</p>
East Waynesville	<p>Site - below minimum standards</p> <p>Classrooms - 6 below minimum standards, 4 meet minimum standards</p>	<p>School Board plans to close this school since financial limitations prohibit bringing school up to standards; Lake Junaluska Elementary burned 1971; land assembly is underway between the two sites for the construction of a new school consolidating the two.</p>

TABLE 3--continued

Schools	1968 Survey Summaries	Action Initiated or Proposed Since 1968
Fines Creek	Site - below minimum standards Classrooms - 7 meet minimum standards 8 below minimum standards Library - meets minimum standards Lunchroom - meets minimum standards Gymnasium - meets minimum standards Auditorium - meets minimum standards Special facilities - meet minimum standards All facilities - poor to good	The school board plans to discontinue this school, redistricting children from Upper Fines Creek to Crabtree-Ironduff and children from lower Fines Creek to the new school proposed for the Maggie Valley area.
Hazelwood	Site - below minimum standards Classrooms - meet minimum standards (except head start) Library - meets minimum standards Lunchroom - meets minimum standards Gymnasium - meets minimum standards Auditorium - meets minimum standards Special facilities - meet minimum standards All facilities - fair to good	The school continues in use; no substantial changes have been reported.
Maggie	Site - below minimum standards Classrooms - below minimum standards Library - below minimum standards Lunchroom - below minimum standards Auditorium - meets minimum standards Special facilities - meet minimum standards All facilities - poor	The school board plans to discontinue use of Maggie School with the construction of a new facility to serve the Maggie area and the area presently served by Rock Hill School.
Morning Star	Site - below minimum standards Classrooms - below minimum stan- dards Library - below minimum standards Lunchroom - below minimum standards Gymnasium - below minimum standards Special facilities - below minimum standards All facilities - poor	The school board plans to consolidate Morning Star and Pennsylvania Avenue Schools with the construction of a new facility. The Morning Star site will be withdrawn from school use.

Schools

1968 Survey
Summaries

Action Initiated or
Proposed Since 1968

North Canton	<p>Site - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Classrooms - meet minimum standards</p> <p>Library - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Lunchroom - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Gymnatorium - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Special facilities - meet minimum standards</p> <p>All facilities - good</p>	<p>The school continues in use; no substantial changes have been reported.</p>
Pennsylvania Avenue	<p>Site - below minimum standards</p> <p>Classrooms - meet minimum standards</p> <p>Library - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Lunchroom - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Gymnatorium - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Special facilities - below minimum standards</p> <p>All facilities - poor to fair</p>	<p>The school board plans to consolidate the Morning Star and Pennsylvania Schools through the construction of a new facility.</p>
Pisgah High School	<p>Site - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Classroom - meet minimum standards</p> <p>Library - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Lunchroom - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Gymnasium - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Auditorium - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Special facilities - meet minimum standards</p> <p>All facilities - good</p>	<p>The school continues in use; no substantial changes have been made.</p>
Rock Hill	<p>Site - below minimum standards</p> <p>Classrooms - meet minimum standards (except classes on stage)</p> <p>Library - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Lunchroom - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Gymnasium - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Special facilities - meet minimum standards</p> <p>All facilities - fair to poor</p>	<p>The school board plans to discontinue use of Rock Hill School with the construction of a new facility to serve the Rock Hill School area and Maggie Valley.</p>

Schools	1968 Survey Summaries	Action Initiated or Proposed Since 1968
Tuscola High School	<p>Site - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Classrooms - meet minimum standards</p> <p>Library - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Lunchroom - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Gymnasium - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Auditorium - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Special facilities - meet minimum standards</p> <p>All facilities - good</p>	<p>The school continues in use; no substantial changes have been made.</p>
Waynesville Junior High	<p>Site - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Classrooms - 20 below minimum standards; 31 meet minimum standards</p> <p>Library - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Lunchroom - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Gymnasium - meets minimum standards</p> <p>Special facilities - meet minimum standards</p> <p>All facilities - meet minimum standards</p>	<p>Classroom inadequacy has been corrected with the construction of a twenty-four classroom building. The library has been expanded. Team teaching has been introduced in the seventh and eighth grades.</p>

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RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. This plan concurs with the 1968 Haywood County School Survey in that Maggie, Morning Star, Pennsylvania Avenue, Rock Hill, East Waynesville, and Fines Creek schools should be discontinued and three new elementary schools constructed. All of the vacated schools should be considered as potential recreation sites. The more rural Morning Star, Rock Hill and Fines Creek sites might be developed into small community parks, however, acquisition of additional acreage would be advisable.

Taking into consideration its location on seasonally heavy traveled U. S. 19 through Maggie Valley, the Maggie Valley site might be developed into a small park providing passive recreation opportunities for tourists as well as local residents.

2. Where land adjacent to schools with inadequate acreage is available, it should be acquired to bring site size up to standard.
3. Efforts should be made to increase the number of teachers in the county school system to attain an overall 20:1 pupil-teacher ratio.
4. Efforts should continue to implement the recommendations contained in the 1968 Haywood County School Survey.

HAYWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Haywood Technical Institute, chartered in 1965 as Haywood Technical Center, a unit of Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute, was first housed at Patton Elementary School in Canton. Since that time, Haywood Technical Institute has achieved independent status under the Community College Act passed by the General Assembly in 1963. In October, 1972, Haywood Tech

moved from the old Clyde High School building to the new fifty-two acre, \$2.7 million campus on Jones Cove Road.

According to a report by Haywood Technical Institute's president, in 1971, 6,179 extension students were enrolled for one or more short courses. If this figure were converted to the full-time equivalent and added to the full-time enrollment, enrollment could be estimated at 560 students per quarter. The new facilities are designed for approximately 500 full-time students.

Haywood Technical Institute offers its students unique opportunities to integrate career training with employment opportunities in the area. In several instances a career curriculum has been tailored to meet a specific new industrial need.

The curriculum offers such course variety as forest recreation and forest management, fish and wildlife management, a wood products program, practical nursing and a medical office assistant program, a secretarial program and a sheltered workshop. Courses in such trades as welding, machine shop, and cabinet making are included. Arts and crafts are designed to provide for both creative use of leisure time and as a possible source of income. Training courses are periodically offered to firemen, policemen, rescue squad members and ambulance attendants.

In its short history, Haywood Technical Institute has assumed a prominent role in the provision of continuing education in the county.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The area in which Haywood Technical Institute is located should be protected through zoning from the emergence of incompatible land uses. The

proximity of the area to Interstate 40 makes it particularly vulnerable to development and the need for zoning immediate. Zoning consideration should be given to the length of the Interstate 40 corridor.

LIBRARY

In August of 1972, the Canton Public Library was consolidated with the Haywood County Library to form one library system for the county. A library depository has since been opened in Waterville, with one planned for the Bethel area.

The county library's main facility is located in Waynesville on the corner of Haywood Street and Boyd Avenue in a two-story brick house. The house which is over seventy years old was renovated for library use in 1958. A recent study of the main library conducted by Hoyt Galvin and Associates found only enough reading area space for twenty adult patrons at one time. Parking is inadequate and the study noted that if all of the library's books were called in at one time for inventory, the library would have to be closed for lack of space.

Plans are being prepared for the construction of a 1.1 million dollar, 34,300 square foot facility on the same site which should be adequate to meet the county's library needs for the twenty-year planning period. A grant application has been submitted to the Appalachian Regional Commission for funding of eighty percent (80%) of the cost of the project.

The Canton branch of the county library is a colonial design one-story brick structure on Park Street constructed in 1954 by the Champion Foundation. In April of 1972, the library was turned over to the Town of Canton before becoming a part of the county library system in August.

An indoor stairwell has recently been installed to permit greater

utilization of the basement in the 5,442 square foot building. The space in the basement presently used by the health department for a clinic once a week, is badly needed for additional library space.

Two small rooms in the rear of the community building in Waterville have been volunteered to the county library system to house 1,610 books to serve the families in the area. Arrangements for a depository in Bethel are being worked out. The library system also has approximately three hundred books deposited at the North Carolina Correctional Institution in Hazelwood.

The county library operates a 1967 Chevrolet Gerstenslager bookmobile five days a week in the rural areas of the county on a posted schedule. Particular books may be requested from the main library through the bookmobile.

The library system reported a total of 58,517 volumes for a yearly circulation of 176,476 books in July of 1972. The library participates in the interlibrary loan system through the state library system, thereby supplementing its holdings through access to the major library collections in the state. The construction of the proposed library would provide shelf space for 80,000 volumes or over twice the space now available in the main library. Table 4 summarizes the space and service characteristics of the Haywood County library system.

TABLE 4
HAYWOOD COUNTY LIBRARY
1972-73

Space and Service Characteristics	Main Library, Waynesville	Proposed Library, Waynesville	Branch Library, Canton	Library Standards
Book Holding	38,314 (July, 1972)	shelf space planned for 80,000 volumes	20,203 (July, 1972)	Minimum holdings for community library serving population of 25,000-49,999, 65%-80% of non-fiction requests; 80% of juvenile materials requested. The library should provide enough to serve the interests of all persons in the service area.*,**
Periodicals	75 +10 newspapers		23 +6 newspapers	Minimum of 300 for a library system; the smallest library should have all periodicals listed in the <u>Abridged Readers Guide to Periodical Literature.*</u>
Records	500		100	Minimum of one disc or reel of tape for each 50 persons in the service area; the smallest library should have a minimum of 100 recordings.*
Film	1 16 mm 52 8 mm			County libraries should acquire 16 mm film to supplement the N. C. Public Library Film Service of the N. C. State Library.*

TABLE 4--continued

Space and Service Characteristics	Main Library, Waynesville	Proposed Library, Waynesville	Branch Library, Canton	Library Standards
Communications Equipment	3 16 mm movie projector		Part of communications equipment will be stored at library branch.	--
	1 8 mm movie projector			
	2 slide projectors			
	5 record players			
	5 tape recorders			
	1 microfilm reader			
Personnel	12 full-time		3 full-time	1 full-time staff member for every 2,000 people served.*
	3 part-time		1 part-time	
	(3 professionals)			
Loan Period	Generally two weeks (renewable)		Generally two weeks (renewable)	Generally three weeks (nonrenewable)*

SOURCE: *"Standards for Public Library Service in North Carolina," North Carolina Library Association, 1970.

**Minimum Standards for Public Library System, 1966, American Library Association, 1967.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The plans for the construction of a new library are intended to provide adequate library facilities for the county for a twenty-year period. This plan concurs with the opinion of the library board that the proposed facility is first rate and if adequately staffed and furnished with materials will very adequately satisfy the county's library needs.

RECREATION

High density public recreation facilities in Haywood County are financed entirely by the municipalities of Waynesville, Hazelwood, Canton and Clyde. The only form of county support is the informal agreements between the county school board and the municipal recreation organizations for non-school recreational use of a number of school recreation facilities.

The Town of Waynesville operates the only full-time recreation department in the county. Based in Waynesville City Hall the department consists of a director, an assistant, a secretary and twenty summer workers. The organization of the department is such that the director is responsible directly to the Waynesville Recreation Commission rather than to the town manager.

Recreation sites owned by the Town of Waynesville include:

Chestnut Park, 6 acres;

City Park, 6 acres;

Sulphur Park, 1 acre;

Waynesville Recreation Park, 18 acres;

Medford Farm Property, 26 acres.

The department hopes to buy the Underwood Estate, 27 acres on which to develop a recreation center. The recreation commission has approved the plan, which must now receive approval from the board of aldermen. The Medford Farm property, as yet undeveloped, will be developed to accommodate various forms of passive recreation. Plans include hiking and riding trails, botanical gardens, picnicking facilities, a pond, and an amphitheater with mention of a cabin for organized retreats. A formal plan will be developed within the next year.

Recreation activities other than swimming and tennis are generally centered at the Waynesville Junior High School or the city/county operated armory. Activities are geared primarily toward children from eight to fourteen, although adult volleyball, basketball and softball leagues open to high school students have been organized. Haywood Technical Institute provides adult arts and crafts courses.

The town has received a \$214,410 federal grant to finance major improvements at the primary facility, Waynesville Recreation Park. In addition to the swimming pool, two concrete tennis courts, horse ring and stables and play apparatus which now exist, four tennis courts, shuffleboard, volleyball and basketball facilities, and an interchangeable horse ring-ice rink will be constructed.

The relevance of the Waynesville Recreation Department to the county as a whole lies in its users. The department estimates that fifty percent of the users reside outside the corporate limits of Waynesville. At the present there are no fee differentials for municipal and non-municipal users.

In 1970 the Charles M. Graves Organization consulting firm prepared a Master Plan for Recreation for the Town of Waynesville. The plan entails

an analysis of the recreation facility, program, personnel and financial needs of the Waynesville area as well as site identification and an acquisition and development plan. The Waynesville Recreation Director and Recreation Commission have adopted the plan and with modifications due largely to their inability to acquire certain selected sites, are engaged in the implementation of the consultant's recommendations. Table 5 summarizes progress to date on implementation of the plan.

Although Waynesville's recreation department has rather scant recreation acreage and facilities to date, the completion of the plan implementation currently underway will provide the Waynesville area with an adequate recreation program.

The Town of Hazelwood, which has no recreation organization, is maintaining a community park adjacent to the Hazelwood Elementary School. The Town of Clyde's recreation committee is presently inactive after efforts to secure land for recreation development were unsuccessful. The town maintains Town Park, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres at the north end of Main Street. Facilities include swings, seesaws, and ten picnic tables and grills. The private Clyde Recreation Organization, open to all Clyde families to raise money to provide ball uniforms for local ball teams, maintains Clyde Elementary School field and gym for use by approximately 250 children in and around Clyde in conjunction with the organization's baseball, softball, football, and basketball program. The Town provides assistance with field maintenance.

The Canton Recreation Commission and the Robertson Memorial YMCA provide a variety of recreation opportunities to county residents in the eastern part of the county. The recreation commission operates a summer program

TABLE 5
WAYNESVILLE RECREATION DEVELOPMENT
1973

FACILITY	RECREATION SITES AND ACREAGE					
	Chestnut Park 6 acres	City Park 6 acres	Sulphur Springs Mini Park 1 acre	Waynesville Recreation Park 18 acres	Medford Farms Park 26 acres	Underwood Estate ^x 27 acres
Playground	x	x	x	*	x	
Benches	x	x	x	*	x	
Swings	x	*	x	*	x	
Slides	x	x	x	*	x	
Merry-go-round	x	x	x	*	x	
Seesaw	x	x	x	*	x	
Shuffleboard			x	*	x	x
Horseshoe				*	x	
Playfield				*		x
Baseball Field						
Softball Field				x		
Football-track-soccer field				x		x
Basketball Court						x
Gymnasium						x
Tennis Courts				*		x
Swimming Pool				*		x
Wading Pool				*		x
Bath House				*		x
Picnic Area	*	*	x	*	x	x
Picnic Shelters	x	*		x	x	
Auditorium						x
Community Building						x
Drinking Fountain	x	x	x	x	x	x
Concessions				*	x	x
Parking	x	x	x	*	x	x
Botanical Gardens					x	

*Existing Facilities

x Proposed Facilities

SOURCES: Interview with Recreation Director, June, 1973;
Waynesville Community Facilities Plan, 1972.

centered around the recently refurbished five acre Canton Memorial Recreation Park on Penland Street. Facilities at the park include a pool, bathhouse, shelter and concession, two tennis courts, ballfield, playground with new playground apparatus, two picnic shelters, and twelve exposed picnic tables. The attractively landscaped site is an excellent recreation facility in proximity to the Canton Junior High School, which is also used for recreation purposes.

The recreation director estimates that as many as fifty percent of the recreation users may reside outside the corporate limits of Canton. The only fee differential in effect is for picnic shelter rental by non-town residents.

The YMCA, constructed in 1964 on a three-acre site on Park Street contains an indoor swimming pool, basketball court, bleachers, meeting rooms, health center, handball court and the Snug Harbor Club for retired Champion employees. The YMCA which enjoys a close working relationship with the Canton Recreation Commission offers indoor recreation programs year round, and organizes the various ball leagues in the town. The Town supports the YMCA's ball programs through maintenance of three school and town-owned ballfields, and the provision of umpires.

The YMCA director estimates that forty percent (40%) of the participants in the YMCA sponsored activities are county residents from outside of the Canton corporate limits. During the school year the YMCA sends a bus to each elementary school in the county once a week to bring children to the YMCA for an organized afternoon program. With two or three schools participating each day, between five hundred and six hundred children participate in this program each week. The director expressed the YMCA's interest in

GOOD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



G AND PROPOSED AND RECREATION

NG SITES

ELEMENTARY

JUNIOR HIGH

SENIOR HIGH

COMBINATION ELEMENTARY
JUNIOR HIGH

MUNICIPAL RECREATION
FACILITY

SED SITES OR AREAS

ELEMENTARY

PROPOSED RECREATION
FACILITIES

centered around the recently refurbished five acre Canton Memorial Recreation Park on Penland Street. Facilities at the park include a pool, bathhouse, shelter and concession, two tennis courts, ballfield, playground with new playground apparatus, two picnic shelters, and twelve exposed picnic tables. The attractively landscaped site is an excellent recreation facility in proximity to the Canton Junior High School, which is also used for recreation purposes.

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HAYWOOD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

EXISTING AND PROPOSED SCHOOL AND RECREATION SITES



being recognized as a county organization. There is no fee differential for in-town and out-of-town users.

It is evident from the increasing emphasis being placed on recreation, and the increasing expenditure being made as illustrated in the development of Canton Memorial Recreation Park and Waynesville Recreation Park, that the inequitable distribution of the costs of providing recreation to municipal and county residents alike will soon require the county's assumption of some of the burden. The formation of a county recreation department would allow for the comprehensive development of recreation facilities and programs geared to serve the entire county population.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. It is recommended that members of the municipal recreation commissions and committees, and recreation directors (including the Robertson YMCA director), meet with county officials to formulate the organization of a county recreation department which with financial assistance from the municipalities would assume the responsibility of providing a coordinated recreation program for the entire county.
2. This plan recommends that a county recreation department acquire land in proximity to the Clyde Town Park and the Clyde Elementary School for the development of swimming and playground facilities to serve the county population in the Clyde area.
3. This plan recommends that an agreement be worked out between the county recreation department and the county school board for the development of the recreation potential of the school facilities throughout the county with particular consideration given to the

Clyde, Crabtree, and Bethel Schools. The Rock Hill, Maggie, Fines Creek, Morning Star and Penn Avenue schools which are being phased out of the school system should be considered for acquisition by the county for recreation.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Haywood County Health Department is located in the Health Center on old U. S. 19-23, approximately three miles east of Waynesville. The staff of twenty-one full-time and three part-time employees include a health director (part-time); a sanitarian supervisor; four sanitarians; a plumbing inspector; a dog warden; a supervising nurse; seven public health nurses; a laboratory technician; four secretaries; a janitor-custodian; a dentist (part-time); and a dental assistant (part-time).

The department operates a clinic in the basement of the Canton branch of the Haywood Public Library each Tuesday afternoon from one to four-thirty. Service offered at both the Waynesville office and the Canton clinic include immunization, bloodtesting, diabetic screening, and eye screening. Additional service available through the Waynesville office include a chest clinic, eye clinic, baby clinic, audiology clinic, speech clinic, dental clinic and family planning services. The department is also involved in home visiting, a school program and public education. While some treatment is available through the speech, chest, and dental clinics, the family planning program, and for cases of venereal disease, the department's emphasis is on diagnosis and health maintenance.

With the recent expansion of health programs offered through the health department, the 5,000 square feet of space in the Health Center have become

inadequate. Plans are being formulated to enlarge the present facility with the primary emphasis upon creating additional clinic space. The Canton clinic location is considered inadequate by both library officials who need the additional space, and by health officials due to its inadequate heating and lighting systems.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. This plan concurs with health department's assessment of the need for additional space at the Waynesville office.
2. To improve both health delivery and branch library services in the eastern part of the county, it is recommended that new quarters be located for the Canton health clinic.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The county owns and operates the ambulance service from two locations, in Canton and in Waynesville. Eight certified attendants including the field supervisor are employed by the county to operate the service, with four placed at each location. Each base has a 1970 Chevrolet regular ambulance and a third 1970 Ford van ambulance is kept in Waynesville as a backup vehicle. The vehicles are equipped with two-way radios.

In addition to the advanced first aid training required for certification by the North Carolina State Board of Health, the men receive some training from State Department of Insurance representatives and through Haywood Technical Institute.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. It is recommended that ambulance attendants be encouraged to participate regularly in advanced first aid training offered

at Haywood Technical Institute, Southwestern Technical Institute, the Rescue Institute sponsored by the University of North Carolina Medical School and the Department of Insurance.

2. As the Canton ambulance storage space is too small to hold the 1970 ambulance, it is recommended that other facilities be located which are more adequate for the operation and maintenance of the ambulance service based in Canton.

HOSPITAL

The Haywood County Hospital in Waynesville, the only hospital in the county, is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals. Owned by the citizens of Haywood County, the hospital is held in trust for them and operated by a board of trustees of seven members appointed by the county commissioners for staggered terms of six years.

The hospital which opened in 1927 with 75 beds has increased over the years in size to 161 beds in 1973. The facilities covering 42% of the 5.4 acre site include nurses residence areas, a kitchen, a dining room, emergency and surgical suites, a chronic disease wing, and the necessary service departments.

Since 1965 three studies of the adequacy of existing hospital facilities and the projected hospital needs of the county have been conducted by Jacques B. Norman and Associates, Hospital Planning Consultants of Greenville, S. C.

The first of these recognized the inadequacy of the existing facilities and proposed the expansion of the present facility and the constructing of a new physical plant. The existing hospital would be renovated and used

as a long-term care unit.

The second study conducted in 1967 noted that the increase in utilization of the hospital due to medicare and other factors, population growth projections, the limitations of the existing site and the lack of necessary access to the remainder of the county made expansion of the present facility to meet long-range needs unfeasible. The revised study recommended the selection of a new site between the junction of highway U. S. 19 & 19A east of Waynesville and the Town of Clyde with a minimum of 50 acres. The study recommended a new 170-175 bed hospital capable of being doubled in service potential at a future date. The revised study recommended that the existing hospital be renovated into a nursing home of approximately 220 beds with necessary service elements, and be sold to the State of Franklin Health Council for renovation as a skilled nursing home to serve the people of all counties west of Asheville.

The third study attempted to isolate the most appropriate site for the construction of the proposed new hospital. The Tuscola tract, situated approximately two miles east of the intersection of U. S. 19A-23 (by-pass) and U. S. 276 was selected as the most strategically located site meeting the selection criteria.

Subsequent to the 1969 study, Charles P. Caldwell, Jr. of the Health Sciences Division, Medical College of Virginia prepared a report for the hospital trustees which favored the expansion of the existing site while noting the lack of accessibility as being a disadvantage.

Without mentioning a possible site, the North Carolina Medical Care Commission recommended that a new hospital be built rather than that the existing facility be expanded. The Duke Endowment concurs in this judgment

while recommending that a site not less than fifty (50) acres be acquired that is more accessible to the rest of the county.

During the course of the preparation of these various studies, the selection of a site for the new hospital developed into a community controversy between organized opponents. In reaction to the resulting inaction, the Haywood County Medical Society voted in April of 1973 to invite the Hospital Corporation of America, a private corporation based in Nashville, to select a site and construct and operate a hospital in Haywood County. This remains a possibility.

In one more effort to resolve the site question locally, the well-known Gordon A. Friesen, International, Inc. consulting firm from Washington, D. C., has been selected by representatives of the various concerned groups to carry out an indepth study of the present and future health needs of the area and the adequacy of the available facilities. The study will include an evaluation of the present hospital including its physical and functional characteristics. The firm will evaluate alternative sites if in their judgment the present site is inadequate. The study which is scheduled for completion by midsummer is being paid for with funds from the Duke Foundation. The study will be made available to the public.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In view of the current efforts to resolve the site issue through the undertaking of an indepth health study, this plan recommends that the results of the study be reviewed by all concerned parties with the sincerest intentions of accepting the position which is most beneficial to the health needs of the county.

PUBLIC SAFETY

POLICE PROTECTION

The Haywood County Sheriff's Department is located in a recently renovated office on the ground floor of the county courthouse. The sheriff has a staff of nine field deputies, including the chief deputy, three jailers and a secretary-matron to serve a county population of over 41,700. With the seasonal influx of tourists, the sheriff noted that the ratio of deputies to population is substantially smaller during the summer months.

While the sheriff's department nominally has countywide jurisdiction over such diverse areas as criminal, civil, motor vehicle and fish and game law enforcement, the small size of the sheriff's department limits the extent to which the department can become involved in all of these areas. Hence, the latter two categories are handled by state and local officials. Criminal offenses occurring within the municipal limits of Waynesville, Hazelwood, Clyde and Canton are generally handled by the municipal police alone, with the sheriff's office handling criminal offenses in the remainder of the county.

Civil law enforcement including the serving of all papers, orders, summons, and subpoenas issued by county or state officials is carried out by the sheriff's department in both municipal and non-municipal areas. The sheriff's deputies serve as court's officers, a further draw on the time left available for patrolling the large nonincorporated areas of the county whose 27,000 population rely exclusively upon the sheriff's department for police protection.

The sheriff's deputies work ten-hour shifts with a total of

three days off every two weeks. The sheriff has expressed the need to substantially increase the number of deputies to offer more adequate police protection to county residents while decreasing the work day to eight hours. The proposed Haywood County Detectives Bureau, a county-wide pilot project, should ease the manpower shortage under which the sheriff's department is operating. The bureau will be partially financed (75%) with state and federal funds. Under the direction of the sheriff, the bureau will hire approximately ten detectives to handle the major investigative work throughout the county. Each detective will be required to take a 120-hour course as well as 40 hours of field work under instructors from the SBI, FBI and other law enforcement specialists.

The sheriff's department has four 1972 Fords which will have to be replaced yearly or as mileage and condition warrant. Other equipment includes two riot shotguns, one sniper rifle and a loud-speaker. The sheriff and his deputies participate in training programs offered through Haywood Technical Institute and Southwestern Technical Institute, the Institute of Government in Chapel Hill and courses offered by the State Bureau of Investigation.

The Haywood County Jail is a two-story structural arrangement, the bottom floor of which is located on the third floor of the county courthouse. The large jail space is divided into men's quarters consisting of two rooms of three cell blocks each with eight bunks to a cell block, a cell block with six bunks, and a trustee room with ten bunks, and women's quarters comprised of three cell blocks with two bunks each. Separate quarters are not provided for juveniles, however, depending upon the number of prisoners held at a given time, juveniles are held separate from other

prisoners either in the women's quarters, or in a male block on the third floor, separated from the other male quarters on the second floor.

The North Carolina Department of Social Services, Division of Special Services, Jail and Detention Services recently evaluated the Haywood County Jail on the basis of the jail inspector's report. Among their criticisms are the lack of continuous supervision, the absence of fire escapes and adequate fire-fighting equipment, inadequate lighting, and the absence of showers for women and juveniles. The county has requested a list of specific alterations which need to be made in the present jail. According to the jail inspector, major renovation may be necessary, however, the physical structure of the jail is sound.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The primary need expressed by the sheriff with which this plan concurs is for additional personnel. At present there is one deputy for each 3,000 persons in nonincorporated areas of the county completely dependent upon the sheriff's department for police protection. In addition, time engaged in civil law enforcement greatly reduces the time left for criminal law enforcement and crime prevention. The proposed detectives bureau will help to meet this need.
2. The renovation of the jail in conformance with state safety and security standards is recommended, as detailed in the publication Minimum Standards for the Operation of Local Confinement Facilities, North Carolina Department of Social Services.

FIRE DEFENSE

The nine fire districts organized to serve the more populous areas of Haywood County form a band across the central portion of the county from the Buncombe to the Jackson County lines.

The Canton Fire Department serves an area coinciding with the town's corporate limits plus the West Canton area extending to the Sally Haynes Branch. The North Canton Volunteer Fire Department serves the area north and east of the Canton district to the Buncombe County line. The Central Pigeon volunteer fire district extends south of the Canton district to U. S. 276 south of Woodrow.

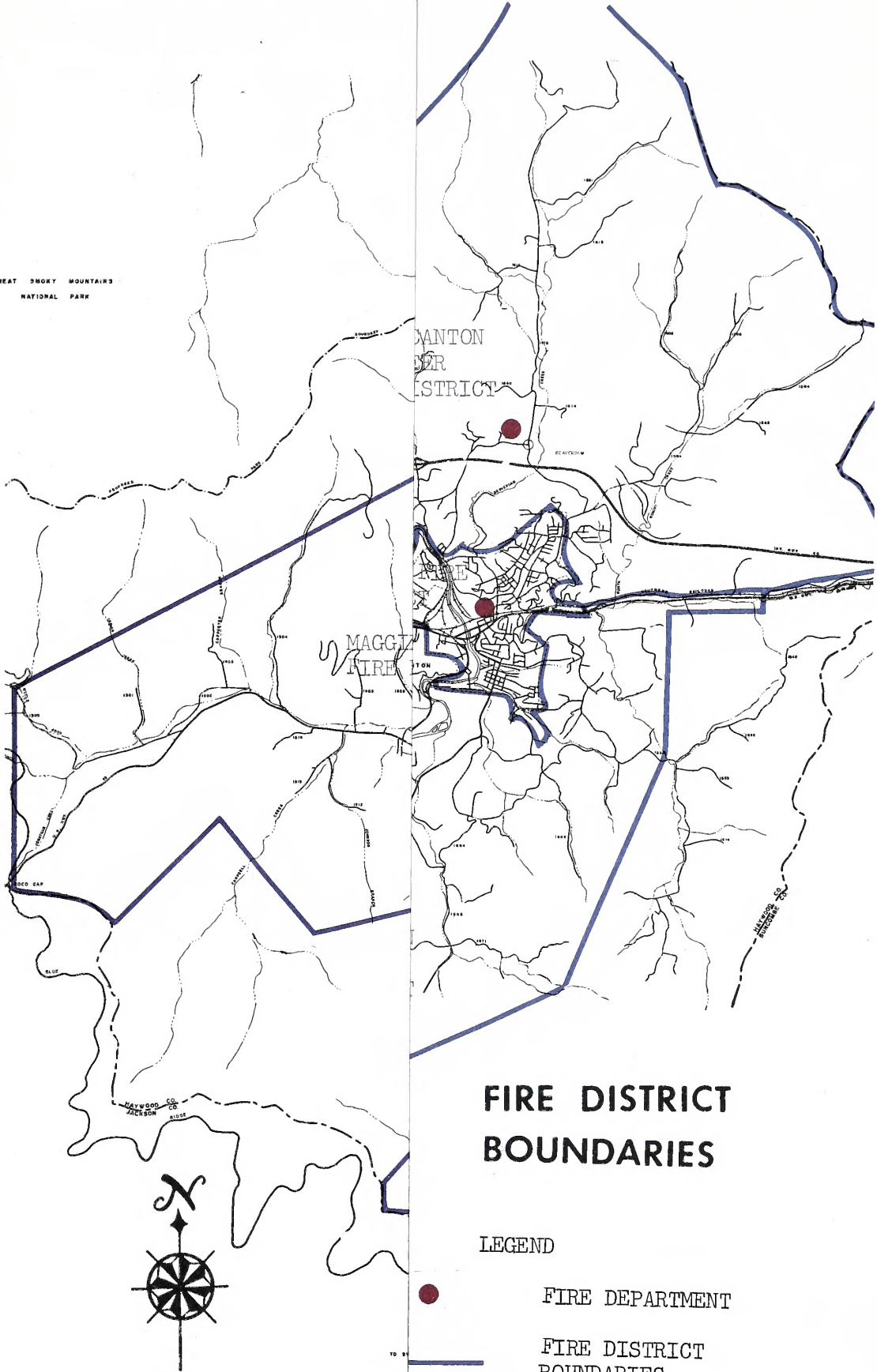
The Clyde Volunteer Fire Department forms the link between the Canton area fire districts and the Waynesville, Hazelwood and Lake Junaluska fire districts covering the Waynesville area. The Maggie Valley and the Saunook volunteer fire districts encompass development in the western portion of the county extending off of U. S. 276, north of Dellwood; U. S. 19 west of Dellwood to Soco Gap, and U. S. 19A-23 bypass southwest of Waynesville to Balsam Gap and the Blue Ridge Parkway (see Map 2).

Eight of these nine districts are rated by the N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau. The Bureau determines ratings for municipal and rural fire districts meeting basic fire protection standards. The rating is an indication of the adequacy of an area's fire defenses taking into consideration factors such as the fire department organization, equipment, training, and water supply.

The Canton Fire Department is housed in a new two-story brick building located behind the Municipal Building on Park Street. The structure contains a three bay apparatus room and equipment storage room, office space and

HAYWOOD NORTH CA

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS
NATIONAL PARK



FIRE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

LEGEND



FIRE DEPARTMENT



FIRE DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES

400 0 800 2000 2800
SCALE IN FEET

MAP 2

FIRE DEFENSE

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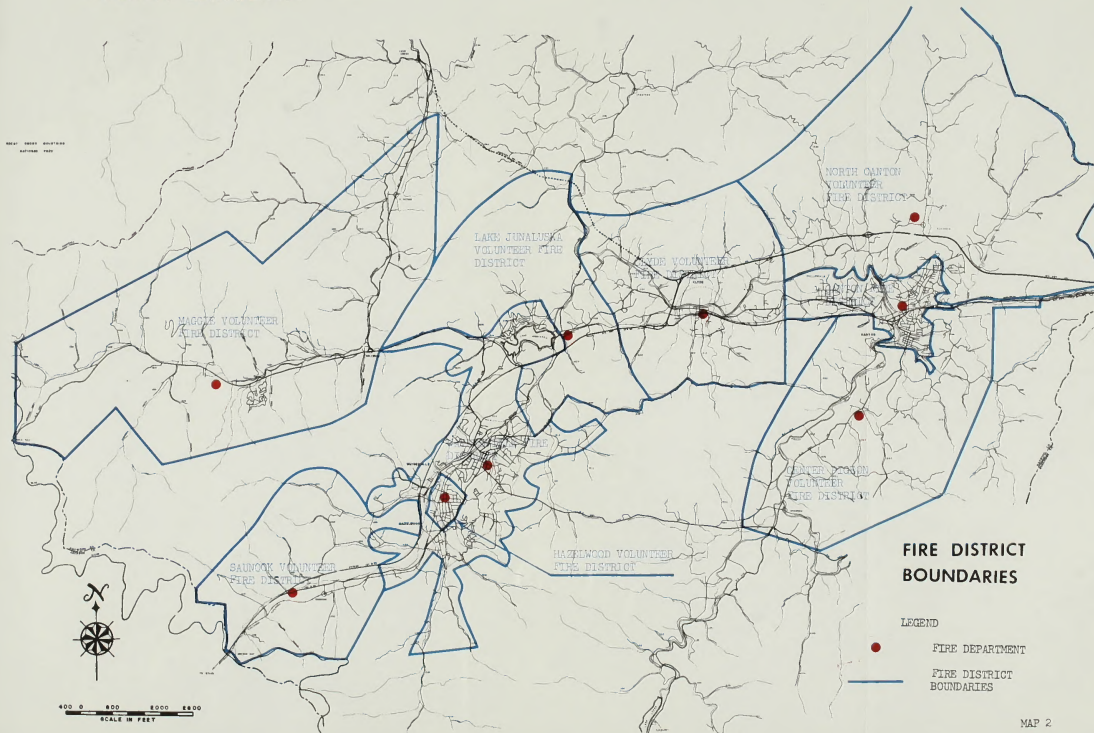
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The Canton Fire Department is housed in a new two-story brick building located behind the Municipal Building on Park Street. The structure contains a three bay apparatus room and equipment storage room, office space and

HAYWOOD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



living, dining and bathroom facilities.

Fire fighting vehicles include:

1948 La France pumper with 150-gallon tank capacity and a 750 GPM pump;

1954 Ford pumper with a 350-gallon tank capacity and a 500 GPM pump;

1971 Chevrolet Chief's car.

A town-owned street flusher with a 2,000-gallon tank is called into use when additional tank capacity is needed.

A 1973 Ford pumper with a 1,000 GPM pump and a 500-gallon tank has been ordered to replace the La France pumper as a first line piece of equipment. The arrival of the new pumper and the subsequent organization of the fire department on the basis of two pumper companies will complete compliance with the N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau's 1970 recommendations. Compliance is necessary for Canton to retain its favorable Class 6 rating.

Canton employs eight firemen including the chief. Working ten-hour day shifts and fourteen-hour night shifts, two men are always on duty. In addition to off-duty firemen, eighteen volunteer firemen can be alerted simultaneously by a telephone system which rings and delivers a recorded message in each fireman's home.

Fire training is conducted by the Western North Carolina Firemen's Association, the North Carolina State Firemen's Association and the North Carolina Department of Insurance. Approximately three two-week sessions of twenty-four hours each are offered in the area each year with firemen from neighboring districts attending. Additional training includes the burning of old structures at the owner's request and inhouse sessions. As a fire prevention measure, the department's fire inspector checks all

businesses approximately eight times yearly. The department keeps a log detailing the time, location, probable cause and estimated damage of all fires reported. In this connection the Canton fire chief has expressed interest in the efforts of the N. C. League of Municipalities to standardize the fire reporting procedures across the state.

Fire hydrants are limited to the city limits with the exception of two hydrants in the Clark Stamey area, one at Beaverdam School, and hydrants in the Phillippsville, Green Acres section. However, all new water mains laid must be fitted with hydrants and six-inch main. There are several areas of low pressure in town, particularly on small lines. The town has commissioned an engineering study which should determine appropriate corrective measures.

The Canton Fire Chief has estimated that approximately 200 men from the Canton, North Canton and Center Pigeon Fire Departments; the Canton unit of the Haywood County Rescue Squad; and the Champion Fire Brigade would be available in the event of a major fire in the area. Calls to the North Canton and Center Pigeon Volunteer Fire Department are received at the Canton Fire Department and relayed through a plectron radio system.

The North Canton volunteer fire district is rated 9AA, the highest rating for a rural fire department. Supported by a tax of 10 cents on the \$100 valuation, the fire department is housed in an adequate two-story structure adjacent to Beaverdam School. Equipment includes:

1963 La France pumper, 500-gallon tank with a 750 GPM pump;

1955 army surplus international tanker, 1,250-gallon capacity with a 300 GPM pump;

Army surplus brush truck, 300-gallon tank with a 250 GPM pump and four-wheel drive.

The department is made up of thirty volunteers. Training includes participation in training session conducted by the Western North Carolina Firemen's Association, the North Carolina State Firemen's Association, and the North Carolina Department of Insurance in the area, supplemented by inhouse sessions.

The Central Pigeon volunteer fire district's four mile radius has a 9A rating. Housed in a one-story block building in fair condition the department is supported through a tax of 10 cents per \$100 valuation.

Equipment includes:

1956 International pumper, 600-gallon tank capacity with a 500 GPM pump;

1963 Ford tanker, 500-gallon tank capacity, with a portable pump;

1973 Ford pumper, 600-gallon capacity tank, with 750 GPM pump.

Thirty-two volunteer firemen are associated with the department.

Training consists of participation in areawide training sessions as well as inhouse sessions.

Clyde's Volunteer Fire Department is housed in an adequate one-story brick structure in the center of town on Mulberry Street. Equipment includes:

1965 La France pumper, 750 GPM pump with a 500-gallon tank capacity;

1938 Pirsch pumper, 750 GPM pump with a 350-gallon tank capacity;

1956 Ford tanker, 1,000-gallon tanker with a portable irrigation pump.

A new pumper will be purchased to replace the Pirsch pumper as soon as the funds can be raised.

Clyde's twenty-five volunteer firemen are contacted through a plectron radio system which is connected with the Canton Fire Department. Training consists of instruction offered through Haywood Technical Institute, inhouse sessions, as well as participation in state conducted training courses.

As a fire prevention measure, the department's fire inspector checks businesses approximately every three months.

All hydrants other than those located along U. S. 19, 23 east towards the Sally Haynes Branch are within the town limits. The department has an 8 rating in town and along U. S. 19-23 and a 10 rating in areas outside of the town limits not served with fire hydrants.

The Waynesville fire district coincides with the town's water service area plus the Lake Junaluska Assembly. Rated 7 by the N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau, the town employs seven full-time firemen including a chief and captain and has twenty volunteer firemen including an assistant chief.

The men receive a minimum of three hours a month training, both inhouse and as part of organized areawide training sessions.

Fire fighting equipment includes:

1938 Chevrolet pumper used as a hose truck, with a 150-gallon tank capacity and a 500 GPM pump;

1955 GMC pumper, 250-gallon tank capacity, with a 750 GPM pump;

1966 Miracle France pumper, 500-gallon tank capacity, with a 1,000 GPM pump.

The department can call into action a town street flusher truck with a 2,200 gallon tank and a 500 GPM pump. A new 1,000 GPM pumper with a 750 gallon

tank will be purchased within the next year.

Long-range plans are being formulated for the replacement of the existing two-story firehouse with a facility offering more adequate living space. The fire chief expressed the need for a second firehouse in the southwest end of town, parts of which are more than five miles from the existing firehouse.

Fire hydrants outside of the city limits are limited to the Ratcliff Cove area and along U. S. 276 and 19-23 towards Dellwood. Water pressure for adequate fire flow is generally satisfactory throughout the town with three exceptions--the Johnson Hill Section, Ray Street, and Ratcliff Cove. Hydrants in the vicinity of the low pressure hydrant at Johnson Hill are adequate to serve that area. However, the fire department depends on its tanker to serve the Ray Street and Ratcliff Cove areas. The fire chief has noted that the tanker capacity of the department is sufficient to protect these areas for the present. Hydrants are being installed where new water mains are being laid in the water service area. As a fire prevention measure, businesses are inspected twice a year.

Compliance with the recommendations of the N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau including the major recommendation, the strengthening of the water distribution system with additional cross connections between mains and the elimination of dead-end lines is in progress.

The Waynesville Fire Department is part of a radio communication system which includes the Waynesville Police Department, the sheriff's department and the county rescue squad.

The Hazelwood Volunteer Fire Department serves the city limits of Hazelwood with twenty volunteer firemen and one radio dispatcher. Fire

equipment includes:

1951 Ford pumper, tank capacity 300 gallons,
with a 750 GPM pump.

A 1973 Ford pumper with a tank capacity of 500 gallons and a 750 GPM pump has been ordered and is expected in November, 1973. The fire chief inspects all business property once a year. The department has an 8 fire insurance rating.

The present firehouse, a small one-story brick structure located on Brown Avenue, will be inadequate once the second pumper arrives. Arrangements have been made to move the fire department to the corner of Georgia and Brown Streets where it will occupy a one-story block service station building.

The Lake Junaluska Volunteer Fire Department located at the intersection of N. C. 209 and S. R. 1323 is housed in a cinder block structure attached to a service station. The structure which is less than ten years old is considered adequate to house the two major pieces of fire fighting equipment:

1961 Ford pumper, 500 gallon tank with a 500 GPM pump;

Early 1950's tanker, 1,300 gallon capacity, with a small portable pump.

The fire district encircles most of Lake Junaluska Assembly, however, the Assembly itself is served by the Waynesville Fire Department. That portion of the fire district which coincides with the Lake Junaluska Sanitary District is rated 9AA while the remainder of the four-mile radius district is rated 9A. The department is supported by donations and a twenty-five dollar monthly contribution from the county.

The twenty-two firemen serving the area receive inhouse training once a month. In case of fire, the firemen are contacted by siren, a telephone relay system, and several two-way radios. A women's auxiliary has recently been organized to operate the telephone relay.

Maggie Valley's Volunteer Fire Department which is supported through contributions is located in a one-story cement block structure on U. S. 19 between the intersections of S. R. 1306 and S. R. 1209 with U. S. 19. The fire district extends north to the Jonathan Community, south to the Balsam Mountains, west to Soco Gap and east to the Lake Junaluska fire district.

Equipment includes:

1959 Ford pumper, 750 GPM pump with a 500 gallon tank.

An army surplus tanker with a 2,000 gallon capacity and a portable pump is being readied for use. The department which is connected by radio to the Waynesville communications system has eighteen firemen who are contacted by radio alert in their home. The district has a 9A rating.

The Saunook Volunteer Fire Department has not been rated by the N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau although the department anticipates a rating once they acquire adequate equipment.

The department which is supported through donations is located in a one-story cement block structure across from the Barber Apple Orchard packing house on U. S. 19-23, northwest of Saunook. The thirteen volunteer firemen receive some training in conjunction with the Lake Junaluska Volunteer Fire Department. In the event of fire, the firemen are contacted by sirens and horns.

The fire fighting equipment includes:

1941 Dodge truck with a new motor, a 1,200 gallon tank and a portable 500 GPM pump;

1948 Chevrolet spray truck, 400 GPM pump with a 500 gallon tank.

A 500 GPM pumper with a 500 gallon tank is expected by early fall, 1973.

The Crabtree and Ironduff communities are in the process of forming a volunteer fire department to serve both communities. Contributions are being collected to construct a block firehouse in Crabtree and twenty-six men have volunteered to take training. A tanker and a pumper will be purchased as soon as the funds are available.

The nine fire departments keep logs of all fire calls answered, the time of the call, the location, probable cause and the estimated damage. Although the volunteer fire departments are rated for a four-mile radius and taxes for the fire departments where in effect are restricted to the rated area, the departments answer calls beyond their official boundaries. All departments offer assistance beyond their boundaries in time of crisis. Map 2 illustrates the boundaries of the nine fire districts as they were described by the fire department chiefs.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The departments should continue to upgrade fire fighting equipment with particular concern to replacing vehicles over twenty years of age.
2. The Saunook Fire Department should comply with the minimum N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau standards, and request a compliance inspection to obtain a rating as soon as possible.

3. Plans reflecting long-range needs should be formalized for the construction of a new main firehouse in Waynesville and a branch firehouse in the southwest section of Waynesville.
4. Efforts should be made to upgrade fire district ratings to 9AA in rural areas, and in municipal areas, as low as the benefits of upgrading deem feasible.

RESCUE SQUAD

The Haywood County Rescue Squad, a member of the Western North Carolina Association of Rescue Squads and the State Association of Rescue Squads, is a volunteer organization supported solely through the United Fund and private donations. The two units located in Waynesville and Canton provide emergency health treatment throughout the county. Members of the Waynesville unit living in Clyde will operate a third unit upon completion of a small structure to house a trauma ambulance.

The Waynesville unit is served by three Waynesville police radio dispatchers as a part of a radio communications system connecting the county sheriff, the Waynesville police and fire departments and the county rescue squad. Rescue squad members are contacted at home by radio.

The Waynesville unit comprised of twenty-two volunteer members, has its headquarters in the Waynesville fire station. The rescue squad uses two bays, locker spaces, equipment storage space and a room for meetings and training. Equipment includes:

1973 Chevrolet ambulance housing an intensive care coronary unit;

1972 Chevrolet "crashtruck" ambulance equipped with cutting torches, jacks, a generator, diving gear, smoke equipment, and other crash related equipment;

1 Tote-goat motor scooter for mountain searches.

The ambulances are equipped with radios and have direct contact with the emergency room and intensive care unit at the county hospital.

Land has been acquired on Branner Avenue and architectural drawings prepared for a new building to house the Waynesville unit. The building will be a two-story brick structure with five vehicle bays on the first floor and a meeting room and classroom upstairs.

The Canton unit with a membership of twenty-five is housed in a new brick structure at the intersection of Main Street and Fiberville Road. Members of the squad are alerted by the Canton fire department over a plectron system.

Equipment includes:

1973 Dodge ambulance, specially designed and equipped with an intensive coronary unit;

1970 Ford Van E300 trauma ambulance;

1969 Ford Van E300 trauma ambulance;

1970 "crashtruck" equipped with an air pack, cutting torches and other crash equipment;

1 Tote-goat motor scooter for mountain searches.

The men of both units receive regular inhouse training and participate in courses taught by Haywood Technical Institute and N. C. State Board of Health personnel.

The board of aldermen for the Town of Clyde recently voted to construct an addition to the municipal garage to house a third unit of the Haywood County Rescue Squad. The building which is estimated to cost \$7,000 will be paid for with revenue sharing funds, and is expected to be complete by midsummer, 1973. The addition will house one vehicle.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

With the construction of the two proposed buildings in Waynesville and Clyde to house the excellent rescue equipment of the squads, the county should have an outstanding emergency rescue system operating from three locations in the populous central corridor of the county.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

WATER SYSTEMS

Of particular concern to urbanizing areas in Haywood County is the availability of adequate sources of potable water at reasonable rates. While water sources for rural areas are frequently individual wells and springs, the higher densities of urbanizing areas necessitate concern over the purity of untreated or inadequately treated ground or surface water as a community water supply. Public water treatment plants in Haywood County are operated and maintained by the municipalities of Waynesville and Canton with a new system proposed for the Maggie Valley-Jonathan Creek area.

Waynesville's water system also supplies Hazelwood, Lake Junaluska Assembly, Lake Junaluska Sanitary District, and all or part of the following areas:

- Allen's Creek
- Wildcat Cliffs
- Ninevah
- Little Pigeon Gap
- Ratcliff Cove
- Hill Terrace
- Waynesville Champion Company
- CER Development Corporation
- Lake Junaluska Golf Course area
- Muckle Cove
- Ivy Hill
- Mauney Cove
- Barberville
- Eaglenest and Fairview Roads
- Hyatt Creek Road
- U. S. 19A and U. S. 23 southwest of Waynesville

Water is being extended to the old Freeland Estate near the source of Waynesville's water system, a 14.4 square mile watershed on Allen's Creek.

Water service to small non-incorporated areas outside of the Waynesville corporate limits generally involves the installation of water lines by the town, the cost of which is recovered through an initial \$300 tapping fee and significantly higher rates than are charged in town. Waynesville assumes responsibility for furnishing water and maintaining the lines in the new service area.

Storage areas in the Waynesville watershed include a one million gallon tank reservoir located at the gravity base of the watershed and a two million gallon reservoir pond located near the filter plant approximately two miles south of town. The filter plant with a capacity of eight million gallons per day has a normal daily utilization of approximately five million gallons. After treatment, however, a large portion of this is unaccounted for.

The town's inadequate reservoir capacity is the primary weakness of its water system. In time of drought, the flow in Allen's Creek has decreased to a low of five million gallons daily, very inadequate to meet the daily average summer consumption of six million gallons. Allen's Creek from its source to the point where Waynesville draws its water has been classified by the North Carolina State Stream Sanitation Committee as A-1, the highest raw water rating.

Waynesville has submitted an application to the federal government for funds to expand the capacity of its water filter plant to 12,000,000 gallons daily, a capacity deemed adequate for the next twenty years, by the town's water consultant. Included in the application is a proposal to construct a 850,000,000 gallon reservoir in the Allen's Creek watershed. The application was caught in the current freeze on funds and the proposed capacity for the expanded plant is being negotiated downward.

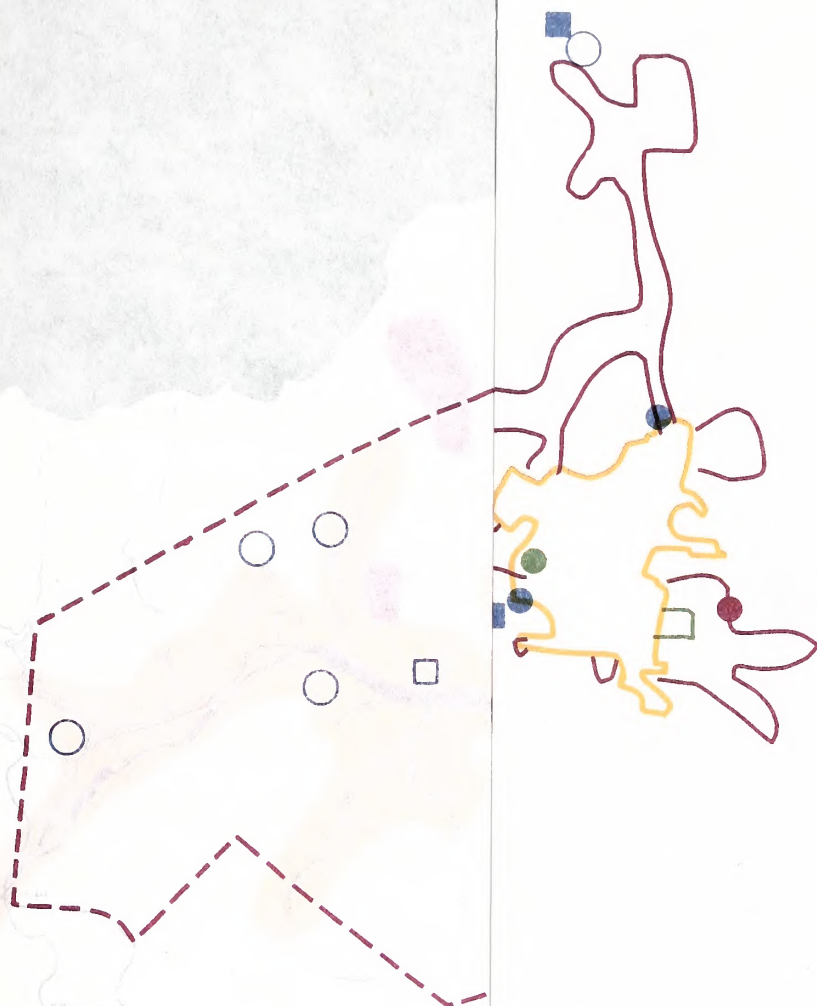
Water system personnel include three maintenance men and one filter plant operator. Mobile equipment includes:

- 1972 pickup truck;
- 1968 pickup truck;
- 1970 pickup truck;
- 1960 Jeep;
- 1956 Chevrolet truck;
- 1963 GMC truck
- backhoe digger.

The Lake Junaluska Sanitary District is located between the Lake Junaluska Assembly and the Town of Clyde (see Map 3) with the Pigeon River forming its northeast boundary. The district buys its water at a bulk rate from the Town of Waynesville. Water is brought into the sanitary district through a pumping station near the southwest boundary of the district and stored in a 250,000 gallon reservoir. Public facilities furnished with water through the sanitary district system include Tuscola High School, Haywood Technical Institute, and the Waynesville, Hazelwood, Lake Junaluska Assembly treatment plant.

The Canton water system draws raw water from two sources, the Pigeon River and Rough Creek. An approximately one thousand acre watershed north of town in the Beaverdam section has offered adequate protection for the Rough Creek source to date. However, concern is being expressed over possible future development of land adjacent to the watershed in Buncombe County. Recommendations have been made that the town acquire 600 additional acres to protect the purity of the water as well as provide an area for a badly needed water impoundment.



At present, there is no impoundment area at Rough Creek. Water from the settling basin flows continuously to the reservoir as inadequate facilities







EXISTING AND PROPOSED PUBLIC UTILITIES

LEGEND

EXISTING PUBLIC UTILITIES

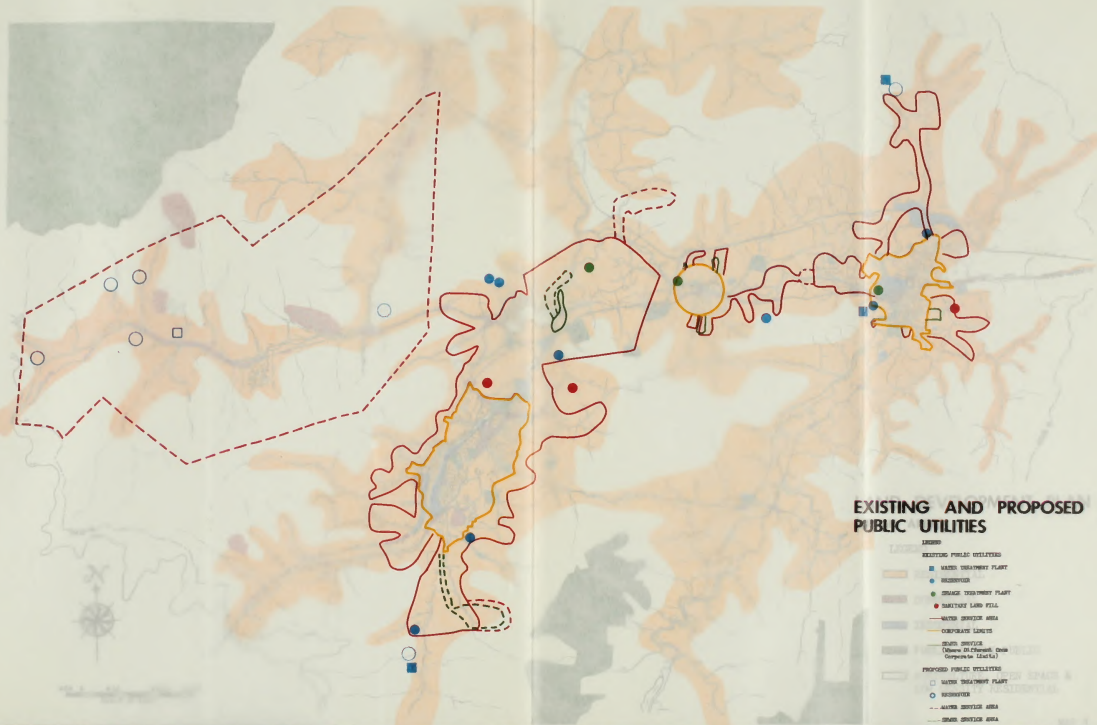
-  WATER TREATMENT PLANT
-  RESERVOIR
-  SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
-  SANITARY LAND FILL
-  WATER SERVICE AREA
-  CORPORATE LIMITS
-  SEWER SERVICE
(Where Different from
Corporate Limits)

PROPOSED PUBLIC UTILITIES

-  WATER TREATMENT PLANT
-  RESERVOIR
-  WATER SERVICE AREA
-  SEWER SERVICE AREA

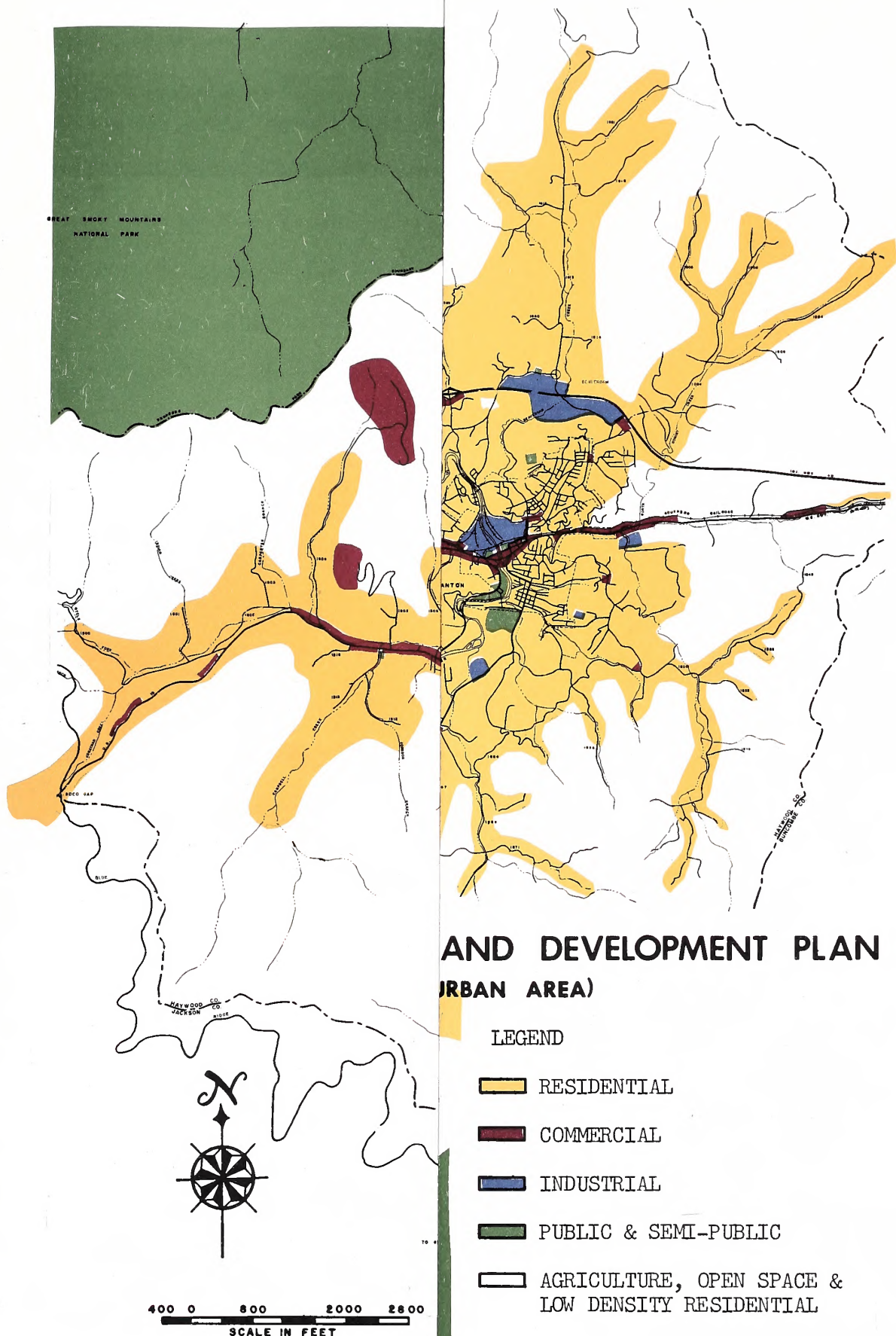
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SCALE IN FEET

HAYWOOD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



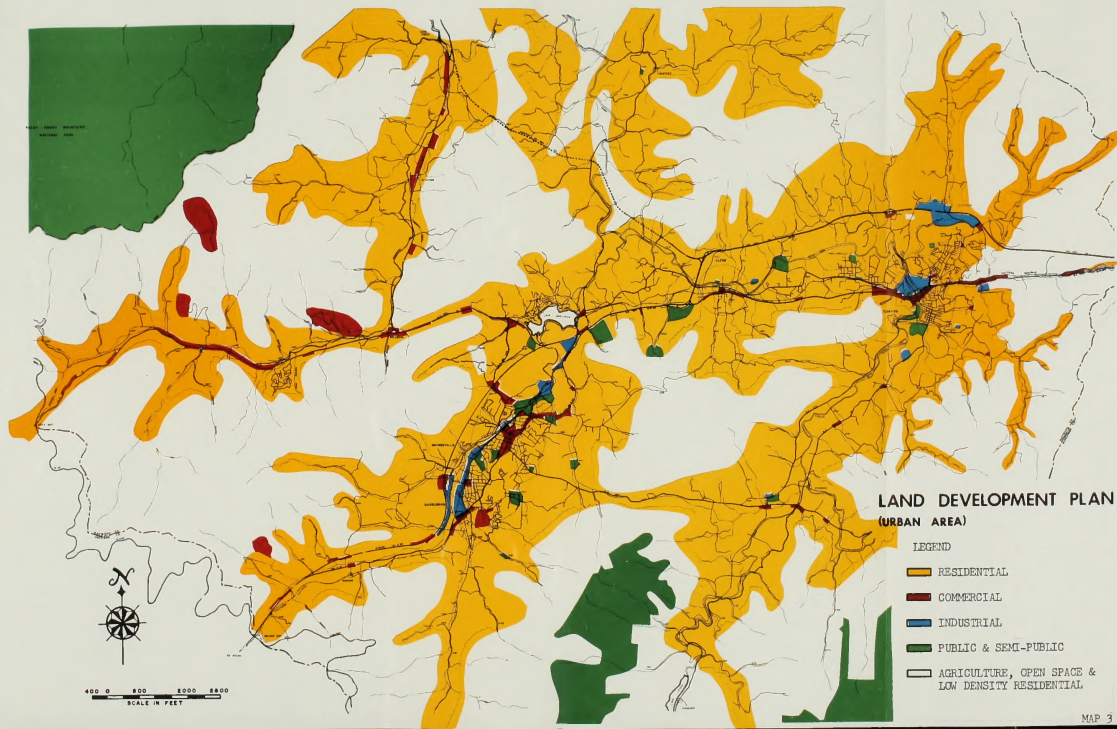


HAYWOOD NORTH CA





HAYWOOD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



do not allow for the flow to be cut off or lowered in times of low use. This inefficiency results in wasted water and greater maintenance work at the filter plant. Approximately 600,000 gallons of water are drawn and treated daily from Rough Creek.

Approximately 500,000 gallons are drawn and treated daily from the Pigeon River upstream from the Champion Papers Company. The treated water is pumped to a 500,000 gallon reservoir. The Penland water treatment plant, built in 1934, is in need of replacement of aging components. The town plans to construct an impoundment area on Rough Creek with a capacity of 75,000,000 gallons or more in 1974. Construction of a new Rough Creek filter plant should begin within the next five years. As a part of the water improvement project, improvements will be made at the Penland treatment plant.

Canton water service to areas outside of the corporate limits includes the Town of Clyde, eleven water associations, and several individually metered areas, the largest being West Canton.

WATER ASSOCIATIONS AND MEMBERSHIP

Association	Number of Members
Clark and Stamey	27
Cross Road Hill	71
Pisgah Drive	3
Allen Farm-Dutch Cove	50
Stamey Cove	4
Gibson Town	45
Beaverdam Street	26
Upper Beaverdam	12
Bryson	3
Doug Walker	2
Hominy	25

In addition to the fifty million gallons which the industry draws and treats

daily from the Pigeon River, Champion Paper buys approximately 4,200,000 gallons monthly from the Town of Canton.

Rates charged customers outside the corporate limits are significantly higher than intown rates, although the Town of Clyde buys its water at low industrial rates. A 400,000 gallon reservoir has been constructed between Canton and Clyde.

Canton has contracted the engineering firm Lyda Associates to do a rate study determining the long-range financial feasibility of improving the town's water system.

The town's water service mobile equipment include:

- 1968 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton Chevrolet truck;
- 1969 $\frac{3}{4}$ ton Ford truck;
- 1967 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton Ford truck;
- 1967 $\frac{3}{4}$ ton Ford truck;
- 1959 $\frac{3}{4}$ ton Chevrolet truck.

All of the vehicles are based at the water treatment plant.

The Maggie Valley Sanitary District's proposed 1.4 million dollar water system would initially serve approximately 800 residences and establishments. The one million gallon capacity water treatment plant would be located on Rich Cove Road in Maggie Valley, processing water drawn from Jonathan's Creek. Funding in the amount of:

A Farmers Home Loan \$1,025,000;

A Farmers Home Grant \$130,000;

An Appalachian Regional Commission grant of \$150,000 has been approved. Approval of a \$150,000 N. C. State Water Supply grant is expected.

A referendum on the project is scheduled for June 29, 1973. If the project is approved, bids will be accepted as of August 1st. The construction of the system is expected to take one year.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. This report concurs with the present plans for expansion of the Waynesville water system as soon as funds become available. Extended service to areas outside of the corporate limits is encouraged strongly.
2. All future water mains laid should be of a minimum six-inch diameter to permit simultaneous fire flow and regular water service.
3. The construction of a water impoundment at Rough Creek and the subsequent construction of a new water filtration plant at Rough Creek are sorely needed and should be considered priority items for local funding.
4. Improvements are needed at Canton's Penland Water Filter Plant on the Pigeon River to almost double its treatment capacity in order to supply any immediate increase in demand. These improvements include slide-gates, utilizing liquid chemicals, improved filter materials, flocculation, etc.
5. The towns of Canton and Waynesville should connect their water systems between Lake Junaluska and Clyde with a water main that has a control valve and meter, thus, providing either town with a source of water in case of an emergency.
6. The county should encourage Canton, Waynesville, and Clyde to jointly establish uniform water system extension, expansion and improvement policies in regard to possible future regionalization.

SANITARY SEWAGE SYSTEMS

Three publically owned sanitary sewage treatment plants operate in the county. The sewage treatment plant jointly owned and operated by the towns of Waynesville and Hazelwood and the Lake Junaluska Assembly is located on Richland Creek near its junction with the Pigeon River. The plant has a capacity of seven million gallons per day. Effluent from the primary treatment plant is discharged through a twenty-four inch outfall line into the Pigeon River.

The engineering firm, W. K. Dickson & Co., Inc., noted in a revised report to the towns of Hazelwood and Waynesville in May of 1972, that the six-mile interceptor (also jointly owned) leading to the treatment plant is carrying approximately four million gallons per day of domestic and industrial waste in addition to two to ten million gallons of infiltration daily. Times of peak infiltration result in the pollution of Richland Creek and Lake Junaluska. ¹

The three sewage collection systems operated and maintained separately by Waynesville, Hazelwood and Lake Junaluska Assembly have excessive infiltration which needs to be corrected to increase the domestic and industrial capacity of the systems and the efficiency of the interceptor and the treatment plant. The two towns and the assembly have received a grant to begin the immediate construction of a twenty-four inch outfall line from the

¹ W. K. Dickson & Company, Inc., Phase 1, Study of Sewage Outfall Between Lake Junaluska and Sewage Treatment Plant, May, 1972, p. 5.

Lake Junaluska dam to the sewerage treatment plant which should help alleviate overflowing in vicinity of the Champion Plant and below the dam. The new line will have a capacity of ten million gallons per day. Completion is anticipated by September, 1973.

It is anticipated that subsequent phases of the project will involve the upgrading and expansion of the plant from a primary to secondary treatment facility with an eight million gallon per day capacity, and improvements on other portions of the sewage collection systems. The completion date set for the project is January, 1975. At this time the expanded facilities should be adequate for the next twenty years. The federal grant of \$3,880,000 will be matched with \$650,000 in state funds and \$25,000 local share.

Under consideration is the extension of the sewage service area boundaries to urbanizing areas in the county once the existing facilities are upgraded and expanded to a capacity capable of handling the additional load. A small number of county residents and establishments are now connected to the system. The Waynesville system serves the Tuscola Park area in the Lake Junaluska Sanitary District and extends for a short distance north along N. C. 209. There is a severe need for sewer coverage of the remainder of the sanitary district especially for the heavily populated Hillandale area.

Plans are underway to connect the Allen's Creek, Grandview, Freelanders Estate area and the Ninevah community to the Waynesville system. The Dellwood Road area including CER Development Corporation, Lake Junaluska Golf Course area, Ivy Hill, Mauney Cove, Muckle Cove, Barberville and Wildcat Cliffs are expected to be connected in the not too distant future.

The Town of Clyde operates a secondary sewage treatment plant located on the western edge of the city limits on the north side of the Pigeon River. The plant has a capacity of 128,000 gallons per day and an approximate present use of 144,000 gallons per day. The present overloading of Clyde's facilities will prevent significant expansion of the sewage service area.

Approximately twenty-six houses in the Haynes Hill section on old U. S. 19, 23 between Clyde and Canton which have been dumping raw sewage into the Pigeon River are under instructions from the county health department to take corrective measures. As the area is generally unsuited for septic tanks, the residents must determine whether they will pump the sewage to the Clyde sewage collection system or install an aerobic treatment plant. No decision has been made.

The Town of Canton installs and maintains a sewage collection system for a service area which with the exception of a portion of the Gibson-town area coincides with the Canton corporate limits. The sewage system is connected to the five million dollar secondary waste treatment plant recently constructed by Champion Papers adjacent to the Champion industrial site on the Pigeon River. The treatment plant with a daily capacity of 48.5 million gallons, treats approximately twenty million gallons a month for the Town of Canton. The effluent is discharged into the Pigeon River.

Champion officials and the North Carolina State Air and Water Resources Commission are discussing the possible imposition of standards limiting the bacteria count of effluents from the plant entering the Pigeon River.

If strict standards are imposed, it will become necessary for the Town of Canton to chlorinate its sewage before it enters the Champion plant if it is to continue using the company's facilities.

Topographical constraints necessitate the use of five lift stations to operate the sewage collection system. The inability to use gravity drainage has been a primary obstacle to the annexation of developed areas around Canton. City officials do not anticipate extending the sewer service area into the county except where annexation does occur.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. A long-range engineering study should be initiated by the towns of Waynesville and Hazelwood and the Lake Junaluska Assembly to determine the future treatment needs assuming extension of the service areas further into the county.
2. The towns of Waynesville and Hazelwood and the Lake Junaluska Assembly should maintain liaison with the Office of Water and Air Resources regarding the proposed areawide expansion of sewer service, since this state agency's regulations require prior approval of design system expansion without simultaneous expansion of treatment capacity. Preliminary work toward this end is underway.
3. Sewerage service should be extended to the areas that are proposed for annexation when and if the areas are annexed, using the Annexation Study for Canton, N. C., 1970 as a general guide.
4. An aerial survey of the Town of Canton and its planning area should be made in order to provide Canton with much needed topographic maps for the sewer and water departments as well as other agencies.

5. Members of the Lake Junaluska Sanitary District should meet with officials from the towns of Waynesville, Hazelwood and Clyde and representatives of the Lake Junaluska Assembly to formulate plans to extend sewer service throughout the district.
6. The State Division of Water and Air Resources, Department of Natural and Economic Resources, has pointed to the growing need for a sanitary sewage system in the Maggie Valley area from S.R. 1304 along U. S. 19 to Dellwood Gap and north along U. S. 276 to the Jonathan area. The initiation of an engineering study to determine the most feasible means of providing a sanitary sewage system to the area is recommended. Federal funding should be sought to finance the study.

STORM DRAINAGE CONTROLS

With the exception of storm drainage controls installed by the state as a part of highway construction, the installation of storm drainage systems in the county outside of the municipalities has generally been limited to the one-mile extraterritorial limits surrounding the Town of Waynesville subject to the town's subdivision regulations.

Storm drainage systems should become an integral consideration in the initial planning of subdivision or commercial development in urbanizing areas. In an effort to curb drainage problems which will inevitably increase with urbanization in the absence of drainage controls, the county needs to establish policies placing the responsibility for the provision of proper drainage systems necessary with new development. Such policies should be incorporated into the formulation of a county subdivision ordinance.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Existing drainage controls in the county should be inventoried and mapped. Data should include dimensions of all types of storm sewers, culverts, curbing catch basins, open channels and all other drainage facilities and equipment.
2. The Haywood County Planning Commission should establish storm drainage control policies to be incorporated into the formulation of a subdivision ordinance.
3. Restrictive zoning for the county's flood plains should be adopted as a natural storm drainage control.
4. Storm drainage controls should be designed to prevent entry of storm water into sanitary sewer systems.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Currently two private operators hold franchises to collect garbage in the county at designated locations. The operator in the eastern half of the county uses the Canton landfill for a fee and the operator in the western half uses his own dump.

The county has leased a twenty-two acre tract of land on S.R. 1802 east of Waynesville and purchased sophisticated landfill equipment to put into operation the most complete landfill in the county. Refuse will be collected from dumpster containers at specified locations and carried to the landfill in a county owned truck.

Equipment includes:

Hancock Model 197, $9\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yard
elevating scraper;

50,200 pound Trashmaster Compacter;

Army surplus bulldozer;

Packer truck.

The purchase of a second packer truck is planned.

Both Waynesville and Canton operate town landfills. As was noted in the Community Facilities Plan for Waynesville, 1972, the town operates a thirty acre landfill across from Hillcrest cemetery. The fifteen acres yet to be used should last the town until 1985 if the present usage rate continues.

The landfill operated by the Town of Canton, which is in excess of twenty acres, is estimated by town officials to be adequate for at least the next twenty years. An agreement between Haywood County and the Town of Canton allowing for county use of the landfill to serve residents of the eastern half of the county is being negotiated. Policies concerning municipal use of the new county landfill have not yet been worked out to the total satisfaction of the municipalities involved.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

This plan applauds the county's efforts to establish a first-rate countywide landfill operation. Municipal-county cooperation is essential if the most effective utilization is to be made of the three public landfill sites in the county.

P R I O R I T Y R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

In an effort to attach a degree of urgency to certain recommendations included in this plan, a high priority ranking is assigned the following recommendations.

Education, Recreation and Health

- Implementation of the 1968 Haywood County School Survey recommendations.
- Zoning in the I-40 corridor especially in proximity to the Haywood Technical Institute.
- Construction of the proposed library.
- The formation of a county recreation department.
- The acquisition of a county recreation site in proximity to the Clyde Town Park.
- The arrangement of an agreement between the county and the school board for non-school recreational development of school sites with recreation potential.
- The expansion of the Health Center facilities.
- The acquisition of an adequate site in Canton for the weekly health clinic.
- The construction of a new hospital on a site most appropriately located to serve the whole county.

Public Safety

- Renovation of the jail in conformance with the state safety and security standards.
- Continued upgrading of fire fighting equipment.

- Formalized plans for the construction of new firehouses in Waynesville.

Public Utilities

- Expansion of the Waynesville water system.
- Construction of a water impoundment at Rough Creek in Canton and subsequent construction of a new filter plant at Rough Creek.
- Renovation of the Penland water treatment plant in Canton.
- Engineering studies of the long-range sewage needs of Waynesville, Hazelwood, and Lake Junaluska, Maggie, and the Lake Junaluska sanitary district.
- The inclusion of strong storm drainage controls in a county subdivision ordinance.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

The following is submitted to meet federal requirements under section 4-6a of the HUD Handbook, and the state requirements as defined in the North Carolina Environmental Policy Act (GS 113A).

Abstract: The plan analyzes the physical, organizational, and operational characteristics of the administration, education, recreation, health, public safety, and public utilities services provided the citizenry of the county. The scope of the services provided and the areas of greatest need are identified. Recommendations are included with each section.

Environmental Impact: The recommendations included in this plan are made, anticipating in their implementation a beneficial effect upon the environment.

Adverse Environmental Effects: None are anticipated.

Alternatives to Proposed Plans: It is felt that the recommendations included are very feasible and no alternatives are included at this time. Should some form of corrective action not be taken, already bad situations will continue to deteriorate.

Relationship of Short-Term to Long-Term Effects on the Environment: The recommendations of the plan which identifies both short-term and long-term needs are intended to include immediate courses of action whose environmental consequences will be in harmony with the longer-range recommendations.

Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources: None

Applicable Federal, State and Local Environmental Controls:

Federal

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act - 1964.

Executive Order 11515 - Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality.

Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970.

State

State Environmental Policy Act, 1971.

Water and Air Quality Reporting Act, 1971.

Soil Conservation District Law, 1937.

Mitigation Measures Proposed to Minimize the Impact: Specific measures cannot be determined until the project planning and design phase is reached for each individual recommendation in this study.

